## Session Two: Vocabulary Plus

**Vocabulary Bank:** Use this vocabulary box to clarify any words you don't understand in the session or Internet sites.

Amplitude: amount of energy in a wave

Concave lens: a lens thicker at the edges than in the middle that causes

light rays to spread apart

Concave mirror: a mirror that curves inward at the middle

Convex lens: a lens that is thicker in the middle than at the edges that

causes light rays to come together

Convex mirror: a mirror that curves outward in the middle

Crest: the highest point of a wave

Electromagnetic radiation: wave energy given off by the sun

Electromagnetic Spectrum: the range of electromagnetic radiation from

longer to shorter wavelengths

Energy: the ability to do work or cause change Filament: the wire in and incandescent light bulb Fluorescent: a type of light that uses less energy

Frequency: the number of waves produced in a wave (light or sound)
Friction: forces created by the rubbing of two things together

Hertz: unit used to measure wave frequency

Incandescent: a type of light that uses more energy-more costly

Infrared rays: invisible sunrays that warm your skin Lasers: a straight form of light that does not spread out

Opaque: an object that light cannot travel through
Optic fibers: long thin strands of glass used in lasers
Reflection: the bouncing of light and sound off a surface

Refraction: the bending of light as it passes from one material to another

Static Electricity: electricity formed by using

Translucent: an object that allows light to travel and scatter through it Transparent: a clear object that allows light to travel straight through it

Trough: the lowest point of a wave

Ultraviolet radiation: sometimes called UV or black lights that cause materials to glow in the dark and sunburns when sent out from the sun

Vacuum: a space empty of all matter

Wavelength: the distance between one crest of a wave and the next crest